

SEPTEMBER SPECIALS

MEN'S HATS



When you see these Hats you'll see the folly of paying \$2 and \$2.50 for yours. They are the same qualities, same shapes, and same colors offered in the specialty stores at the above prices.

See Our Window Display and take Your Choice at
\$1.50

This means a clear saving to you of 50c to \$1—and the certainty of getting the season's most popular style.

Every conception

of the Alpineor Soft Hat,—which is the craze this year,—will be found in this showing at \$1.50—and an iron-clad guarantee is back of any one you select.

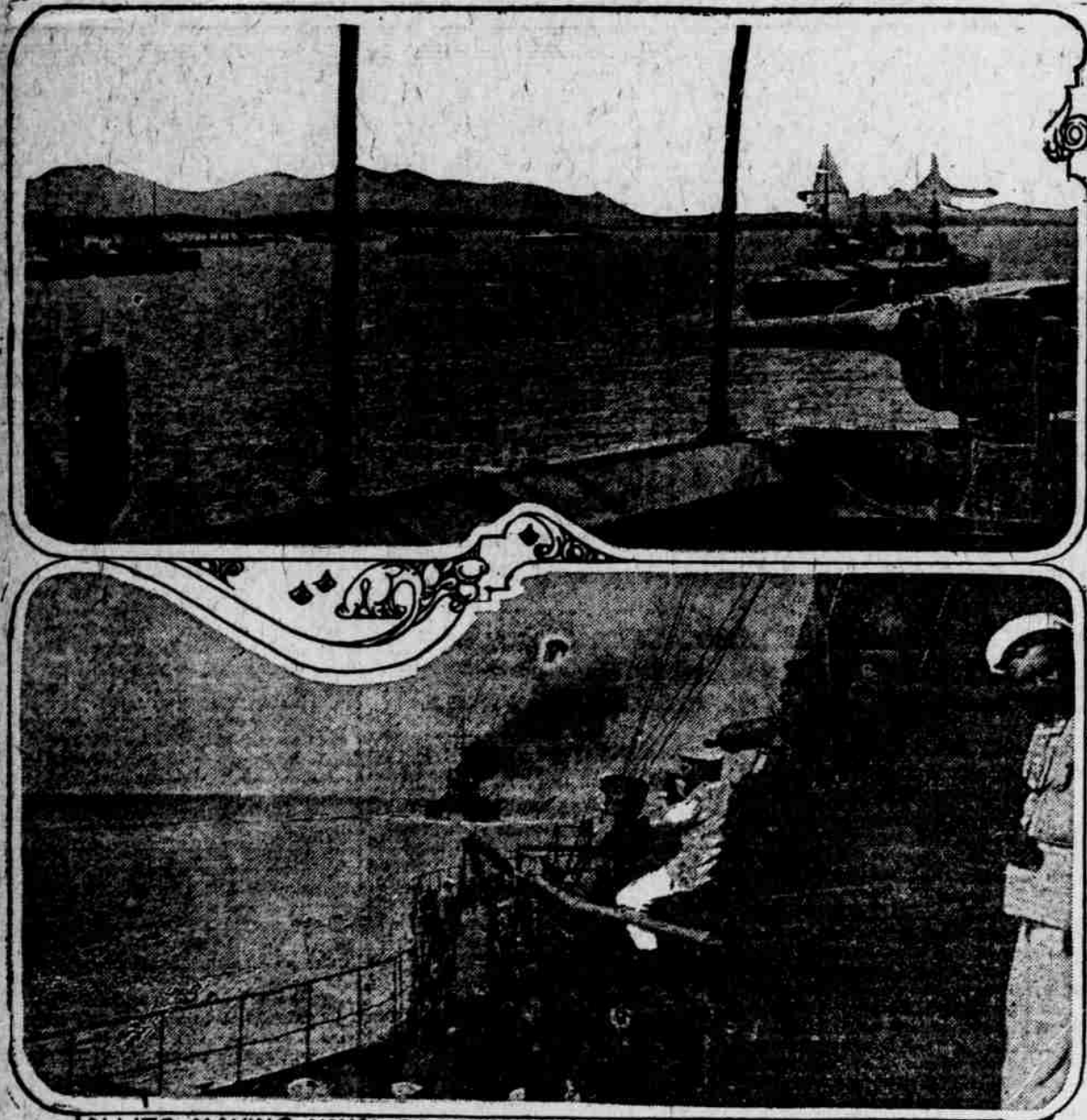
Let us show them to you—No obligation to buy.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING

1119-1123 MAIN ST., BRIDGEPORT

The
Surprise Store

GREECE HELD BY REVOLUTIONARY EXCITEMENT GAZES WITH CONCERN AT GUNS OF ALLIED FLEET



ALLIES MAKING NAVAL DEMONSTRATION BEFORE PORT OF ATHENS

With the revolutionary movement in Greece gaining converts under the leadership of ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos and the guns of the allied warships still threatening Piræus, Greece, the port of Athens, which they entered several weeks ago to awe the king into granting more concessions to their favor, Greece is in a turmoil of anxiety. Venizelos fled from Athens in an open boat and was picked up at

sea by the Greek merchant steamship Hesperia on his way to Crete and thence to Saloniki to head the revolution. It has been reported. In Crete the revolutionists are in complete control. Venizelos himself is a Cretan, and the personal loyalty of the islanders to him has been generally admitted. Another dispatch from Athens said that of the famous Cretan bodyguard of the king, eighty strong, sixty-nine had left the organization to fol-

low Venizelos. Saloniki, the point at which the revolution began several weeks ago, is the headquarters of the committee for national defense, the revolutionary committee which, it has been reported, is in complete control of all unoccupied Greek Macedonia. In Crete, dispatches say, 30,000 revolutionists are under arms and control the entire island, having seized the government buildings at Canea and all the seaport towns.

THE WAR FOR A CONTINENT

Many names have been suggested for the present African conflict, but the War for Africa may in the end prove as apt and apposite as any. Until half a century ago the greater part of the Dark Continent was a terra incognita. At last Europe awakened to the great possibilities of its neighboring continent, and the scramble for its partition commenced. Germany was late in entering the lists, and secured but a small and relatively unimportant part of the "white man's burden" to carry on her shoulders. The Teuton desire for a much larger place in the African sun was certainly one of the important factors in the initiation of the struggle. The Seven Years' War which ravaged Europe from 1756 to 1763 was marked by a simultaneous fight for the possession of North

America. To Europeans this was but a side issue, and the battles fought on American soil attracted little attention. Yet in that period the possession of a great and rich continent was decided, and out of that struggle grew the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, the great New World representatives of Anglo-Saxon political ideals. Little attention is now paid to the minor battles being fought in Africa, yet in their ultimate results they may prove far more important than the issues which are being decided on European battlefields. Africa is a gold mine which has scarcely been touched by the pick, and it is probable that its destinies are now being determined on the field of battle. In history the victory gained by Wolfe at Quebec overshadows all of the great battles fought on European soil during the Seven Years

War. In the time to come the triumphs of Botha and Smuts and other African warriors may be given a much greater degree of importance than now, when history is in the making.

DIED.

SHERBY—In this city, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1916, Edward Sherby, aged 43 years, 6 months, 10 days. Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the undertaking parlors of M. J. Gannon, 1661 Broad street, on Saturday Sept. 30, at 8:30 a. m., and from St. Augustine's church at 9 o'clock. Burial at St. Michael's cemetery.

HOUGH—In Terryville, Sept. 27, Alvin B. Hough, aged 76.
FRIDAY—In Torrington, Sept. 28—Henry A. Friday, aged 72.

ADMINISTRATION HAS RESTORED NAVY TO RIGHTFUL PLACE, SAYS REPRESENTATIVE L. P. PADGETT

President and National Leaders Found Sea Force Short of all Essentials, Declares Expert, and Built It Up to Respectable Strength and Position—Praises Work of Daniels.

(By LEMUEL P. PADGETT, Chairman, House Naval Affairs Committee.)

In view of the widespread interest throughout the country in the subject of preparedness, and especially the interest of the people in the navy, and in view of the many unjust criticisms and untrue reports which have been published broadcast throughout the country, I accept this opportunity to call attention to the achievements and accomplishments of preceding administrations.

In so doing I have full confidence that the facts will bear testimony to the splendid constructive work of the present administration and will refute the untrue charges and misstatements, relating to the Navy, which have been circulated generally throughout the country and will demonstrate to the people that the present administration and the present Secretary, Josephus Daniels, deserve the highest praise for the results accomplished.

In pursuance of the declarations of the Democratic platform and of President Wilson, thorough investigations were made by the Navy Department and by the committees of Congress with the view of determining, first, the fighting efficiency of the present naval establishment, as regards its personnel and material; second, the means to be adopted to increase the efficiency of the personnel and material; and third, the necessary legislation to provide the personnel and material to render the naval establishment more nearly adequate to defend the interests of the United States, and place our navy, the first line of defense, in a greater state of preparedness.

As to the first of these investigations, the Wilson administration found the navy short of officers, short of men, short of fighting craft, short of aircraft, short of munitions and with an organization in the Navy Department that did not effect proper efficiency. The navy was not balanced and not adequate, nor was there at any time a continuous policy to render the navy adequate or well balanced. While it is true that the General Board had a policy for 48 ships of the first line by 1915, no Secretary of the Navy had ever adopted the recommendations of the General Board in the annual estimates to Congress. Owing to this lack of a fixed policy or system, our navy under Republican administrations was allowed to drop prior to 1911 from second to third place.

In an attempt to prevent our navy dropping still further in relative strength, due to haphazard policies, President Wilson, in his message to Congress in December, 1915, urged the adoption of a well-considered and a well-proportioned continuing program for the construction of new vessels. Although the General Board since 1903 had constantly recommended a continuing program that would have given the United States 48 battleships by 1919, it was not until the present year, under President Wilson, that the recommendation of the General Board for a well-balanced continuing program was adopted and both houses of Congress have approved that policy. The action of the administration and of Congress means that the New American Navy, will be developed along the lines of a fixed, definite, continuing policy and that our first line of defense will not be built in a haphazard fashion, as heretofore.

The continuing program authorized in the last naval bill which has now passed both houses of Congress and has been approved by the President will shortly assure the United States a well-proportioned navy, second in strength in the navies of the world, and an adequate connection in an amount that will tax the capacity of private shipbuilders as well as the shipbuilding facilities of the government for the next three years.

During the administration of McKinley and Roosevelt, from March 4, 1897 to March 4, 1905, the total cost of naval vessels authorized amounted to \$107,066,642. During the Roosevelt administration from March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1909, the total cost of vessels authorized amounted to \$83,192,938. Under the Taft administration from March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1913, the total cost of vessels authorized amounted to \$127,747,113. While during the Wilson administration from March 4, 1915, to August 25, 1916, the total cost of vessels authorized amounted to \$655,289,806.

The above figures show that the total cost of vessels authorized during the Wilson administration to date is more than twice the cost of vessels authorized during Republican administrations from 1901 to 1913. The total authorized tonnage of the Republican administrations from 1901 to 1913, amounted to 1,116,018 tons. The tonnage of vessels authorized during the Wilson administration to date amounts to 1,014,666 tons. The naval bill which has just passed Congress authorized, for instance, 157 vessels to be built prior to July 1, 1919.

These vessels as heretofore stated, restore the United States to second place in naval strength among the powers of the world, which position we lost under Republican administrations. The vessels authorized are to be the most powerful of their class. The battleships are to be the largest of any vessels of their class, while the battle cruisers are to have an unprecedented speed of 33 knots and the unprecedent horse-power of 150,000, having a length of about 550 feet, carrying a battery each of 14-inch guns, almost equal to that of the present battleships. The scout cruisers and torpedo boats are to be the best of their class, while the submarines and auxiliaries are to be the most modern and of the most efficient type.

The records of the Bureau of Navigation show that on March 3, 1913, there were less men in the navy than on June 30, 1912, notwithstanding the fact that the Congress on August 22, 1912, had increased the enlisted strength by 4,000 men. Recruiting had fallen to such a low ebb that at the end of 1912, their attestation fleet was short 1,548 men to effectively man the ships. It therefore appears that previous administrations were unable to obtain the men that Congress had authorized, and in consequence, the active fleet was short of men and the reserve ships were compelled to lie idle at their docks and to deteriorate for lack of men to keep them in good condition.

On March 4, 1913, the present administration found the navy short of its authorized enlisted force by 5,312 men. During the Roosevelt administration 7,500 enlisted men were added. This provided for only enough to man the vessels authorized during that administration, making no provision for a reserve or for relieving the existing shortage. This shortage existed through the Taft administration, and although Congress during that administration authorized an increase of 7,000 men, only 3,000 were actually enlisted. An investigation was made, and, after careful consideration, means were adopted to increase recruiting in the navy as it appeared at the time, that the first need of the navy was enlisted men. The present administration immediately took steps to open the avenues for promotion for enlisted men and provided for their instruction aboard ship in order that they might be educated to advance in rank in commission and warrant grades. The Wilson administration in three years has added over 6,331 men to the enlisted strength of the navy, a number sufficient to man six dreadnoughts of the most modern type. There are 56 more vessels in commission now than when President Wilson was inaugurated.

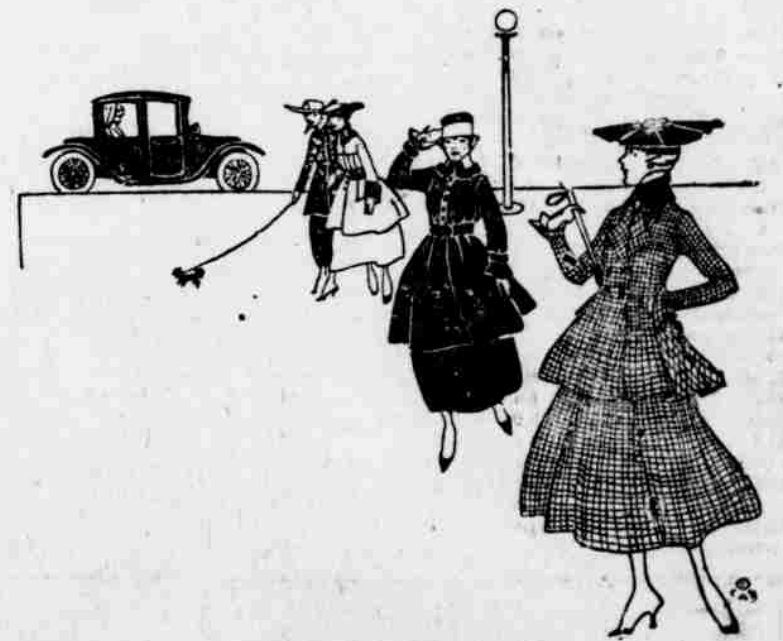
Sam:—"Fear Not, Tom; I'll Keep Him at the Wheel!"



HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main Street, Fairfield Avenue, and Cannon Street

Shoes are finer
and more-beautiful.



Shoes are no longer made for wear alone.

They are now more than foot-coverings; they are things of beauty, genuine additions to the dress. They lend a rich harmony to costume—or they furnish a contrast of equal delight.

Shoes are as important a part (at least) of the attire as are gloves. Like gloves, too, they may be fashionably chosen either for contrast or for harmony.

How fine the new ones are! In material and in effect and in the skill with which they are made.

What beautiful colors they are offered in! And what combinations and contrasts of color.

For women who motor, and like to drive their own cars, special motor boots of fine black kid are in lace style with especially high tops which fasten with straps like a puttee,—\$12.

Beautiful Havana brown kid has a top of champagne kid with fancy edging around top and smart Louis XIV heel,—\$10.

A rich black kid with gray top is fancily trimmed at top,—\$10.

Fine kid of field-mouse hue has narrow edging of brilliant patent leather between upper and vamp,—\$10.

These are but examples of some of the richer beauties of the gathering now so complete. Here are others, including many in quiet and pleasing styles:—

Gray suede-top shoes of fine black calfskin, Cuban heel,—\$8.
Black calfskin with top of taupe suede, Louis heel,—\$7.
Fine Havana brown kidskin, lace,—\$7.
Mahogany calfskin with top of white kid, Louis heel,—\$7.
Calfskin in mahogany shade all over, graceful model,—\$5.50.
Plain fine dark brown kid,—\$7.
Black kidskin with top of champagne kid, button,—\$7.
Fine black laced kidskin with white top,—\$7.
Patent leather laced shoe with top of white kid,—\$6.
Black kid, button, top of white kid,—\$6.
Handsome quiet gray kidskin, lace,—\$6 and \$7.

Ivory-white kidskin, lace,—\$7.
Black kidskin with gray top, button,—\$6.
Fine plain black kidskin with Louis heel, laced,—\$4 and \$5.
Patent leather with cloth top, button,—\$3.50, \$4 and \$5.
Dull-top shoes of fine patent leather,—\$4.75.
Laced patent leather with cloth top and Louis heels,—\$4.25.
Black calfskin, laced, and black kidskin, button, with Cuban heel,—\$6.
Black calfskin, button, cloth top, Cuban heel,—\$4 and \$5.
Rich black calf with Louis heels, laced,—\$4.
Staunch and smart shoes of English type, black calfskin, low heel,—\$4.
Tan calfskin built on English last with low heel,—\$5.

Main floor, rear.

Boy almost can't wear corduroy out.

For boy who puts a suit to all sorts of hard use, a corduroy.

And, best of all, Double-Service suit.

One of the two pairs of trousers may be worn to school and kept looking well. The other pair may be worn at play—and it makes little difference how hard Boy plays: the trousers will stand it.

Good new-style Norfolk jacket. Sewed all through with special firmness. Of handsome brown shade—\$5.50

Front basement.

Pretty collars to brighten attire.

In snowy daintiness, a true addition to attire.

Of so varied patterns and shapes that they add very-great variety.

Georgette with pleated edge, crepe with broadcloth edge; and some edged with Val lace or satin—\$1.50 and \$2.

Net in square and round patterns, embroidered and plain, some with pleated edge,—50c to \$2.

Big handsome organdy collars, hemstitched and embroidered, pleated or lace edge,—\$1.

Simple but effective lawn and Swiss and organdy, some embroidered,—25c and 50c.

Sets of collar and matching cuffs, Georgette or organdy, some with novel tucking,—50c to \$2.

Main floor, front.

Many pleasant evenings ahead!

It will be easy to make this Autumn's evenings more-pleasant than any of the past.

Columbia Graphophone will do it.

Possibly Bridgeport folks have underestimated the worth of the Columbia because it's made right here at home?

It is an excellent instrument, reproduces faithfully, is attractive in style and finish.

Columbia records are excellent, too. This is notably true of band records and other instrumental ones—while many of the song records are delightful.

Columbias in oak or mahogany,—\$15 and \$25.

Columbias with covered case,—\$25, \$35 and \$50.

Cabinet Columbias,—\$75 and \$100.

Each sort may be bought on easy terms of payment—and delivered at once.

Front basement.

Handsome pottery for indoor days.

There are green-and-white jardinières of novel effect all the way from 4 to 12 inches in size. And fern-boxes and vases and lily bowls, and such. Some jardinières with pedestals; and some umbrella jars. 45c to \$6.

Blue and red and yellow flower-holding pottery of many shapes,—50c to \$8.50.

Unique fern-dishes and jardinières have grapes and cherries upon their buff background,—75c to \$4.

Richly-effective striped jardinières are black-and-white—and have a Greek key border. \$1.50 to \$5.

Fourth floor.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER

HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.